

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some tonic. **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.



THE BEST TONIC
For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal, and is the only iron medicine that is not injurious. It enriches the blood, invigorates the system, restores appetite, aids digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other iron medicines do. Dr. G. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, Ohio, says:
"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action exceeds all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it."
Dr. W. N. WATERS, 1219 Third Street, Georgetown, D. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the tonic of the age. Nothing better. It creates appetite, gives strength and improves digestion."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by **BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.**

AYER'S SUGAR CATHARTIC PILLS COATED CURE

Headache, Nausea, Dizziness, and Drowsiness. They stimulate the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, to healthy action, assist digestion, and increase the appetite. They combine cathartic, diuretic, and tonic properties of the greatest value, are a purely vegetable compound, and may be taken with perfect safety, either by children or adults. E. L. Thomas, Framingham, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was subject to violent Headaches, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels. About a year ago I commenced the use of Ayer's Pills, and have not had a headache since." W. P. Hannah, Gormley P. O., York Co., Ont., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the last thirty years, and can safely say that I have never found their equal as a cathartic medicine. I am never without them in my house." C. D. Moore, Elgin, Ill., writes: "Indigestion, Headache, and Loss of Appetite, had so weakened and debilitated my system, that I was obliged to give up work. After being under the doctor's care for two weeks, without getting any relief, I began taking Ayer's Pills. My appetite and strength returned, and I was soon enabled to resume my work, in perfect health."

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

AYER'S AGUE CURE

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

Established 1865. **47 WEST SEVENTH ST., CINCINNATI, O.**
Teeth Extracted Without Pain by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth made of the best quality and workmanship furnished, with guaranteed fit.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 47 WEST SEVENTH STREET, two blocks north of Fountain square, formerly 271 Walnut and 6th and Vine. Office open at all hours.

C. W. WARDLE,
Dentist.
Nitrous-Oxide Gas administered. Office adjoining BULLETIN office—up stairs.

THE STATUE UNVEILED.

'LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD' AT LAST COMPLETED.

The Dream of M. Bartholdi's Life Realized and the Symbol of Unity and Friendship Between Two Great Republics, Today Stands Forth in all its Grandeur.



LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE NATIONS. (Showing "Liberty" at the right, looking up the bay.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The rain which fell almost continually for thirty-six hours did not cease until about daylight this morning. The sky did not clear, however, and the thousands of anxious sight-seers who began to pour into the streets at an early hour met a damp, foggy atmosphere, which threatened a renewal of rain at any moment. Between 8 and 9 o'clock all the thoroughfares showed signs of unusual activity. All trains, including those coming into town as well as those of the elevated railroads, were crowded to their utmost capacity with people hurrying to advantageous points to view the grand procession.

In the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, the point at which the procession was to form, all was bustle and commotion. As early as 8 o'clock civic and military companies arrived faster than they could be assigned to their proper places, and for a while there was a little confusion. Gen. Stone, the grand marshals and his aids, however, soon brought order out of the chaos, and at a few minutes past 10 o'clock the head of the column began to move down Eighth avenue, led by the Fifth United States artillery and a military band. Then followed the United States Naval brigade, the United States Army brigade, Second Regiment N. J. National guard, and a detachment of Massachusetts volunteer militia. These composed the first division.

The second division was led by Gilmore's famous band which was greeted with great applause. Then followed the first brigade N. G. S. N. Y., acting as escort to the French column. The French column contained the Societe Colmarienne, Societe Alsace-Lorraine, Mardi-Gras association, Societe De Philanthropie, Union Chorale De Newark, Union Francaise, of Elizabeth; Lepreux, of Boston; L. Amite, of New York; Le Societe Culinaire Cosmopolite, L. Helvetienne, L. Alliance and L. Union Fraternelle. Then came another fine band of music which was followed by a dozen more French societies. Behind the Frenchmen were the United States judges and other high officials of the United States in carriages and the governors of states and territories and other high dignitaries also in carriages, who brought up the rear of the second division. The third division was headed by Sheriff Grant as marshal and was comprised of mayors of cities, a battalion of Philadelphia police, veterans of the war of 1812, veterans of the Mexican war and the military order of the Loyal Legion.

The fourth, fifth and sixth divisions were composed of military organizations. Then the educational division; more military; Washington's carriage drawn by eight horses, escorted by the Continental guard of Washington, and the Old Washington Continental guard mounted; firemen; Knights of Pythias and other organizations all helped to make up the other four organizations.

As this brilliant column passed down Fifth avenue it was received by the enormous crowds which planked it on either side with clapping of hands and mighty cheers. As the procession approached the reviewing stand at Madison Square, where President Cleveland and members of his cabinet were waiting, a slight drizzle of rain began falling, not enough, however, to disturb the crowd or spoil the spectacle. After passing through Madison Square the column proceeded on down Fifth avenue to Washington Square, where it turned into Broadway, then down Broadway to the open space behind the postoffice called Mail street, into Park Row, under a triumphal arch in front of the World office, and back into Broadway.

This detour was made in order to pay a compliment to the enterprise of the World in raising the sum necessary to build the pedestal for Bartholdi's great work.

From Park Row the route was again down Broadway to Cortlandt street and Maiden Lane, where most of the military, turning to the right or left, made their way to the river. The head of the procession reached the City Hall at noon. At the same time, whenever the music of the bands ceased, the chimes of Trinity church could be heard playing the national airs of France and America.

President Cleveland, who was Secretary Whitney's guest over night, accompanied by Secretary Bayard, entered a carriage at 10 o'clock and drove to the reviewing stand at Madison Square. He was followed by Secretaries Whitney, Vilas and Lamar and Col. Lamont in other carriages.

After leaving Broadway at Cortlandt street and Maiden Lane, nearly all the military and civic companies made their way homeward.

Just as the president's carriage drove up in front of the reviewing stand, Capt. Will-

tams stepped forward and assisted him and Mr. Bayard to alight. Maj. Gen. Schofield, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan, had already worked their way into the stand, and as the president approached they greeted him in military style. Secretary Lamar, Postmaster General Vilas, Secretary Whitney and Private Secretary Lamont, followed close on to the president's heels.

As soon as these gentlemen were ushered through the gate, the president and his secretaries were introduced to M. Bartholdi, M. De Lesseps and the other French gentlemen, who were already on the stand. Handshakings continued for several minutes, the president paying marked attention to M. Bartholdi and M. De Lesseps.

M. Bartholdi was accompanied by his wife. The French delegation were escorted from the Hoffman house to the stand by Secretary Bates, Treasurer Spaulding and several other gentlemen of the committee. Governor Hill and his secretary, Mr. Rice, were also present and were introduced to the distinguished Frenchmen.

Mme. Bartholdi wore a jaunty tartan of gray color, and appeared a most interested observer of all that was going on around her.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Mayor Grace welcomed the different mayors and heads of departments of other cities at the City Hall. Among these were Mayor Haynes, of Newark; Mayor Buckley, of Hartford; Mayor Thatcher, of Albany; Mayor Benuegard, of Montreal; Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City; Mayor Rockefeller, of Plainfield, N. J.; and Mayor Raymond, of Salem, Mass. After being welcomed by Mayor Grace, Sheriff Grant, grand marshal, escorted the guests to carriages and conducted them up town to take their places in the line of march.

Governor Hill used his ticket to the reviewing stand, but said that he would take his own way of getting down the bay, as he did not wish to be held by the official boat in which he had been invited to ride. He will be present at the chamber of commerce dinner to-night. The military and civic procession took two hours in passing a given point, and the end of it did not reach the battery until after 2 p. m. There were said to be 30,000 men in line.

At 12:35 p. m. the president and his cabinet left the reviewing stand. After partaking of lunch the presidential party were taken to the N. S. S. Despatch, in which they sailed down the North river to Bedloe's Island. They were landed at the base of the statue, where they took part in the ceremonies of unveiling.



THE WATER PAGEANT.

All the vessels on the North river are gallantly decorated with flags, the Great Atlantic liners being particularly noticeable as they lay at their docks, one mass of color aloft. The naval parade, which formed another marked feature of the day, was set for 1 o'clock. The sound of the preparatory gun, which should have been fired at 12:45 p. m., was not heard until 1 o'clock, and there was considerable delay in getting the vessels which were to take part into line.

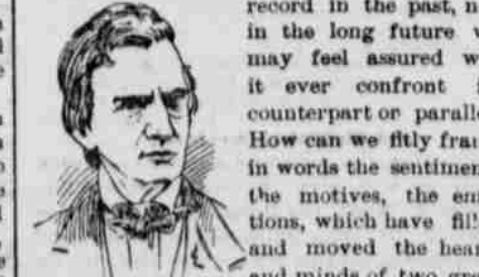
Twenty minutes later the signal for the start was given, and the vessels moved slowly in double line from Forty-fifth street down the North river, past the fleet of war vessels, toward Liberty Island. This procession was in charge of Lieut. Commander Rich, and consisted of two divisions.

The first division was headed by the United States survey steamer Gedvay, and consisted of all the larger vessels; the second of tugs and miscellaneous craft of all descriptions.

The vessels presented a beautiful sight as they steamed down the Hudson. On reaching Bedloe's Island, they passed astern of the men-of-war anchored below the island, the up between them and the island they came to a breast of the statue head on the tide where they remained at anchor until the end of the ceremonies at that point. A gap was left directly abreast of the flag-ship Tennessee to permit the passage of the boats containing the presidential party.

The exercises at the statue were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, and were followed by the presentation address delivered by Senator William M. Evarts. Mr. Evarts spoke as follows:

"The scene upon which this vast assemblage is collected displays a transaction in human affairs, which finds no precedent or record in the past, nor in the long future will it ever confront it counterpart or parallel. How can we fitly frame in words the sentiment, the motives, the emotions, which have filled and moved the hearts and minds of two great nations in the birth of this noble conception, the grand embodiment, the complete execution of this stupendous monument, now unveiled to the admiring gaze of men and embosomed in the coronation of the finished work, with its plaques of the world! What ornaments of speech, what eloquence of human voice, what costly gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrror of our hearts tribute, can we bring to the celebration of this triumph of genius, of skill, of labor, which speaks to-day, and will speak forever, the thoughts, the feelings, the friendships of these two populous, powerful and free republics, knit together in their



pride and joy at their own independence, and in their hope and purpose that the glad light of liberty shall enlighten the world?"

"For this arduous theme the American committee has had the good fortune to present an eminent citizen and accomplished orator, from grateful and pleased attention to whose eloquence the simple office the committee has asked me to discharge will not long detain this expectant multitude. In the conflict which agitated and divided the people of the United States and aroused the loyalty and patriotism of the country to the maintenance of constituted liberties, the liberty-loving people of France felt an intense solicitude. When the issue of this struggle upheld and confirmed the government, maintained its unbroken unity, and made all its people equal and free, the liberty-loving people of France hailed the triumph with an immense and vivid enthusiasm. Nor was this enthusiasm to be satisfied, but by some adequate and permanent expression of their sympathy in our fiery trial, of congratulations at the absolute supremacy of the principles and institutions, which had put in peril and had come out from it, without the smell of fire upon their garments."

To this energetic movement of the French people there was added their historic and momentous friendship in securing an independence and the reciprocal influence which had shaped and confirmed the free and equal institutions of the countries and to the working of all these motives and sentiments of an ardent and generous people, we owe the world owes this visible and perpetual embodiment of the love of liberty animating the two nations, which stands before us today. To this realization the people of France brought the favor and inspiration of Laboulaye and Henry Martin, the Laboulayes and their illustrious companions, to spread abroad in all intelligent and upright minds the zeal of their own high purposes. They drew from the well furnished members of their accomplished and distinguished artists, the genius, the courage, the devotional spirit, the indomitable will of the great sculptor, Bartholdi, whose well earned fame justified the trust committed him, and whose work covers with its splendors the gifted artist, his illustrious art and the happy country which gave him and his labors to all this work.

"They furnished the requisite artistry and the constructive skill, and scientific training, and honest and hearty labor, which have together wrought out in stubborn brass and iron, the artist's dream, the airy conception of his mind, the shapely sculpture of his cunning hand, till here it stands upon its firm base as if a natural playmate of the elements, fearing no harm from all the winds that blow. The people of France, too, contributed from many slender means, and of their free will, the aggregate wealth demanded for so vast an undertaking all from their hearts, as well as from their purses, and all from the love of liberty at home and love of liberty abroad, and to the hearty homage to the friendship of these great republics."

"The committee have no occasion to insist upon the share which the people of the United States have taken in the humble office of furnishing a pedestal not unworthy of the statue, nor unworthy of our grateful acceptance of this noble gift and appreciation of the generous disposition which prompted it. In the completed work of the pedestal the genius of the architect, the sagacity, the varied scientific and practical accomplishments of the engineer-in-chief, the constructive faculty and experience of the builder, and the manifold and masterly performances of skilled workmen upon this prodigious structure, and in the elevating and security of the statue have all been combined to set out the statue for the admiration of our own people and of all comers to our shores."

"As with the French people, so with our own, the whole means of the great expenditure of the work has come from the free contributions of the people themselves, and the common people of both nations may justly point to a greater, a nobler monument in aid of the history and progress and welfare of the human race, than emperors or kings or governments have ever raised."

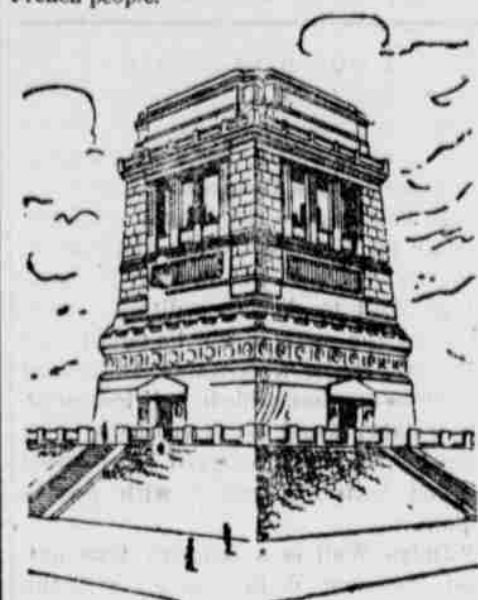
"Mr. President—Upon the recommendation of the president of the United States congress authorized and directed the president to accept the colossal Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World when presented by citizens of the French Republic, and to designate and set apart for the direction thereof a suitable site upon either Governor's or Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, and upon the completion thereof shall cause the same to be inaugurated with such ceremonies as will serve to testify the gratitude of our people for the expressive and felicitous memorial of the sympathy of the citizens of our sister Republic."

"The statue on the 4th of July, 1884, in Paris was delivered to and accepted by the government, by the authority of the president of the United States, delegated to an executed by Minister Morton. To-day, in the name of the citizens of the United States, who have completed the pedestal, and raised thereon the statue, and of the voluntary committee who have executed the will of their fellow-citizens, I declare in your presence and in the presence of these distinguished guests from France, and of this assemblage of the honorable and honored men of our land, and of the countless multitude, that this pedestal and the united work of the two republics, is completed and surrendered to the care and keeping of the government and the people of the United States."

The concept of this colossal figure originated in the mind of M. Laboulaye, and grew into the hands of its designer, M. Bartholdi. The first steps toward its construction were made in 1874, when the French-American union was established, a banquet given and an appeal made to the people of France. In 1876 M. Bartholdi began his great work, and with the extended right arm of the statue—the first part that was completed—came to America and placed the arm and torch in the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, when it was subsequently removed to Madison Square, New York.

In February, 1877, congress set apart Liberty Island for the statue, and a committee was chosen with William M. Evarts at its head. The face and head of the statue was completed in 1878, when it was placed in the French exposition, and on July 7, 1880, the great figure was completed in Paris, where it was temporarily put together the following year in the presence of the United States

minister and a gathering of prominent French people.



THE PEDESTAL.

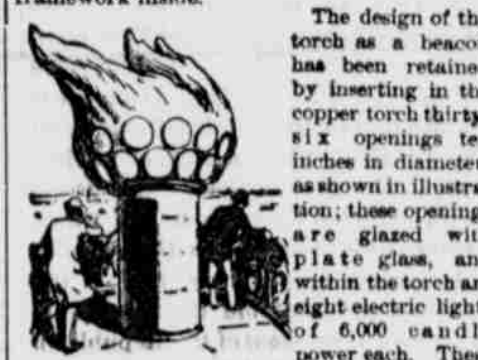
[Erected by voluntary contributions from citizens of the United States, showing appearance before mounting of statue.]

The pedestal was designed by Mr. Richard M. Hunt, and was built under the direction of Gen. Charles P. Stone, the eminent engineer, to whom it will remain a monument as substantial as are the pyramids of Egypt. The foundation for it measures ninety feet square at the bottom and is fifty-two feet nine inches high, and is the largest solid block of concrete in the world. The pedestal proper is constructed of granite, with a concrete backing. In the center of the pedestal is a shaft twenty-seven and a half feet square around which a substantial iron stairway leads to the statue.



AT LIBERTY'S FOOT.

Somewhat of an idea of the size of the colossal figure may be gained from the comparison made by the artist in the accompanying accurate sketch. The entire statue is made of sheets of copper, hammered into shape by hand. They are held together by an iron framework inside.



THE TORCH.

The design of the torch as a beacon has been retained by inserting in the copper torch thirty-six openings ten inches in diameter, as shown in illustration; these openings are glazed with plate glass, and within the torch are eight electric lights of 6,000 candle power each. These lights will be the first seen by a vessel approaching New York from the sea, and will be a valuable guide to the mariner.

Liberty is the largest statue in the world. The following are its dimensions:

	FT. IN.
Height from base to torch	151 1/2
Foundation of pedestal to torch	305 6
Head to top of head	111 6
Length of hand	16 5
Index finger	8 0
Circumference at second joint	7 6
Size of fist or wrist	13 10 1/2
Head from chin to cranium	17 3
Head thickness from ear to ear	10 0
Distance across the eye	2 6
Length of nose	4 6
Right arm, length	42 0
Right arm, great at thickness	12 0
Thickness of waist	35 0
Width of mouth	3 0
Tablet, length	23 0
Tablet, width	13 7
Tablet, thickness	2 0

Dimensions of the pedestal:	
Height of pedestal	89 0
Square sides at base, each	62 0
Square sides at top, each	40 0
Gravel columns, above base	72 8

Dimensions of the foundation:	
Height of foundation	65 0
Square sides at bottom	91 0
Square sides at top	60 7

The dates in history of the statue:

French-American union	1874
Work on arm begun	1875
Arm and torch finished	1877
Placed on exhibition, Philadelphia	1876
Liberty Island ceded by congress	1880
Face and head completed	1881
Entire statue finished, July 7	1884
Mounted in Paris, October 10	1884
Ground broken for pedestal, April	1883
Foundation completed, April	1883
Statue completed, October 28	1886
Statue weighs 450,000 pounds or 225 tons.	

The bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds. Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head and the torch will hold twelve people.

The total number of steps in the temporary staircase, which leads from the base of the foundation to the top of the torch, is 463. From the ground to the top of the pedestal, 135 steps. The number of steps in the statue from the pedestal to the head is 154, and the ladder leading up through the extended right arm to the torch has 54 rounds.

Louisville's Colored People. Louisville has 40,000 colored people, any of whom are prosperous, and some of them are rich. Some of the best real estate in the city is owned by colored men; there are two or four large furniture dealers, and any coal yards, groceries and saloons are owned by negroes.—New York Sun.

No Correct Map. After expending \$8,000,000 in surveys, it is to be expected that a country of the magnitude of the United States should have a correct map, yet it is without a single one.